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DESCRIPTIONS OF ADDITIONAL FORMS OF BIRDS
FROM PANAMÁ AND COLOMBIA

BY ALEXANDER WETMORE

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

The descriptions and other information presented in the following pages have come to my attention during continuing studies of the collections of birds from Panamá and Colombia in the U.S. National Museum. They include comparisons made in collections in other institutions, in addition to those available in Washington.

***Metallura primolinus recisa* new subspecies**

Characters: Similar to *Metallura primolinus primolinus* Bourcier,¹ but with bill shorter and more slender; slightly duller green on dorsal surface; male with dark throat patch smaller, narrower.

Description: Type, USNM 436,301, ♂, from Páramo de Frontino, 3600 meters elevation, Antioquia, Colombia, collected by M. A. Carriker, Jr., 29 August 1951 (original number 21030). Upper surface from the forehead to the upper tail coverts, including the lesser wing coverts, metallic dark cross green; upper surface of tail dull metallic green; primaries, secondaries and greater wing coverts dull purplish black; middle wing coverts faintly dull bronze; feathers in front of eye tipped with rufous; under surface, including under wing coverts, like back, but faintly more yellowish green; a narrow, elongated gorget, extending from the chin down the center of the foreneck, viewed by direct illumination, shining light metallic green; seen from the opposite angle, dull black, the individual feathers tipped and edged lightly with cinnamon; center of abdomen barred centrally with dull green, tipped narrowly with dull cinnamon-buff, producing a mixed pattern; a prominent white tibial tuft on either side; under tail coverts basally dark metallic green, tipped with cinnamon; edge of wing lined narrowly with cinnamon; under surface of tail bright metallic green.

Female, foreneck pale cinnamon, with the individual feathers tipped

¹ *Metallura primolinus* Bourcier, Rev. et Mag. Zool., ser. 2, vol. 5, July, 1853, p. 295. (Vicinity of Laguano, Napo, Ecuador.)

with a spot of metallic dark green; breast similar, but with the base color pale cinnamon, varying to white, and the green spots much larger, in some areas covering the base color; otherwise like the male.

Immature male, with no gorget, and with very slight indication of the markings of the female on foreneck and breast.

Measurements: Males (8 specimens), wing 54.9–60.2 (58.2), tail 36.2–40.7 (39.2), culmen from base 14.2–15.2 (14.8) mm.

Females (7 specimens), wing 54.0–57.0 (55.0), tail 35.1–37.9 (36.7), culmen from base 13.8–15.0 (14.7) mm.

Range: The higher levels of the Páramo de Frontino, in the Cordillera Occidental, western Antioquia, Colombia.

Remarks: Typical *Metallura primolinus primolinus* is known mainly from specimens taken in the Andean chain in northern Ecuador, mountains which in effect continue directly north through Colombia as the Cordillera Central. The record for the species in the Páramo de Frontino is the most northern at present, and is in the western division of the Cordillera. It seems probable that *M. p. recisa* is confined to the latter range.

Peters (1945, p. 119) lists *primolinus* as a race of *williami*, a species of similar general appearance but with the tail wholly deep blue, being brilliant shining blue on the under surface. The entirely green tail of the populations of *primolinus* are so definitely distinct in the specimens seen that it is appropriate to treat it as a separate species.

It should be noted that Bourcier named *Metallura primolinus* in honor of the son of Count Primoli, grandson of Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte. As the word is of masculine gender it stands in apposition to the generic name.

Measurements of typical *M. p. primolinus* from Ecuador are as follows: Males (4 specimens), wing 55.4–59.9 (58.5), tail 36.6–39.5 (38.4), culmen from base 16.3–17.4 (17.0) mm.

Females (11 specimens), wing 55.3–58.0 (56.7), tail 35.0–39.6 (36.9), culmen from base 15.8–17.5 (16.8) mm.

Etymology: The subspecific name for this race is from the Latin adjective *recisus*, meaning short, in reference to the bill.

Specimens examined in comparisons: *Metallura primolinus primolinus*, Ecuador—above Baeza, ♂, 3 ♀; Papallacta, 5 ♂, 7 ♀.

***Sittasomus griseicapillus enochrus* new subspecies**

Characters: Similar to *Sittasomus griseicapillus veraguensis* Aldrich,² but with the under surface from throat to abdomen paler, more greenish; under tail coverts lighter, more cinnamon-brown; crown, hindneck and back paler, faintly more greenish gray; rump and upper tail coverts lighter cinnamon-brown.

² *Sittasomus griseicapillus veraguensis* Aldrich, Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. 7, 31 August, 1937, p. 83. (Río Mariato, 16 kilometers east of Golfo de Montijo, Veraguas, Panamá.)

Description: Holotype, USNM 411264, ♂, from 6 kilometers north of Colosó, northern Department of Bolívar, Colombia, collected 20 October 1948, by M. A. Carriker, Jr. (original number 14127). Crown and hindneck dark grayish olive; back and scapulars dull buffy brown; rump and upper tail coverts tawny; lesser and middle wing coverts hair brown; greater coverts and primary coverts with inner webs chaetura drab, outer webs drab; secondaries externally between russet and tawny; inner webs distally fuscous-black except at tip; primaries fuscous-black, with the outer webs dull ochraceous-tawny; foreneck and breast light grayish olive; abdomen washed lightly with deep olive-buff; under tail coverts ochraceous-tawny; inner under wing coverts very pale buffy white, changing externally to grayish olive; inner webs of secondaries and primaries toward base light ochraceous-buff.

Measurements: Males (3 specimens), wing 75.6–81.0 (79.1), tail 71.8–75.0 (73.2), culmen from base 16.0–16.2 (16.1), tarsus 16.1–16.8 (16.5) mm.

Female (1 specimen), wing 72.3, tail 67.5, culmen from base 15.8, tarsus 16.2 mm.

Remarks: As a species *Sittasomus griseicapillus*, the Olivaceous Woodcreeper, has been little known in northern Colombia. Currently, the few records have been listed under the subspecies name *levis*, which is the race now confined to the Province of Chiriquí in western Panamá, with *S. g. veraguensis* covering the area from eastern Veraguas east through Darién. As I have found *veraguensis* in Darién on Cerro Malí, a spur of Cerro Tacarcuna on the border between Panamá and Colombia, it is probable that *veraguensis* extends into the latter country.

In addition, in the series of specimens collected by M. A. Carriker, Jr., I find that, as listed beyond, *S. g. tachirensis* Phelps and Phelps, Jr., named from Táchira in western Venezuela, ranges west to the central Magdalena valley in Colombia. Further, the somewhat darker population *S. g. perijanus* Phelps and Gilliard, described from the Venezuelan side of the Sierra de Perijá, extends across to the Colombian side of this mountain range in northwestern Magdalena and western Guajira.

It is probable that the race *enochrus* occupies the area from northern Bolívar west through northern Córdoba. In size it is like *veraguensis*, in which the wing in males ranges from 74.0 to 80.4, with an average of 78.0 mm. The other two here recorded for Colombia are slightly larger, as shown by the following measurements of males:

Sittasomus g. tachirensis (8 specimens), wing 80.2–86.8 (83.6) mm.

Sittasomus g. perijanus (5 specimens), wing 78.6–87.7 (82.5) mm.

Etymology: The name for this race has been taken from the Greek *enochros*, meaning rather pale.

Specimens examined in comparisons: *Sittasomus griseicapillus levis*, Panamá—Chiriquí: Sereno, ♀; Santa Clara, 2 ♂; El Volcán, 8 ♂, 10 ♀; Boquete, 3 ♂, ♀.

Sittasomus griseicapillus veraguensis, Panamá—Los Santos: Los Asientos, ♂, ♀. Herrera: Parita, ♂; Portobellilo, ♀. Province of Panamá:

La Campana, ♂; Utivé, ♂; Pacora, ♂; Chepo, ♂, ♀; Chimán, ♂. Darién: Cerro Malí, ♂, ♀; Cana, ♂, ♀.

Sittasomus griseicapillus tachirensis, Colombia—Caldas: Hacienda Sofía, 2 ♂, ♀. Antioquia: La Bodega, ♂, ♀. Bolívar: Volador, 2 ♂. Norte de Santander: Convención, 2 ♀; Guamalito, ♂, ♀; Buenos Aires, 3 ♂.

***Glyphorhynchus spirurus pallidulus* new subspecies**

Characters: Similar to *Glyphorhynchus spirurus sublestus* Peters,³ but paler, more grayish olive on lower surface; above, paler, less reddish brown; rump and upper tail coverts brighter, lighter cinnamon-rufous; chin and upper throat slightly paler buff.

Description: Holotype, USNM 423458, ♂, from Charco del Toro, Río Majé, Province of Panamá, Panamá, collected 28 March 1950, by A. Wetmore and W. M. Perrygo (original number 16004). Forehead, adjacent to base of bill, very narrowly pale gray; crown olive-brown; forehead with very narrow, faint shaft lines of pale buff; hindneck, back, scapulars and wing coverts between bistre and snuff brown; alula Saccardo's umber; primary coverts dull black, with outer webs between bistre and snuff brown; rump and upper tail coverts between tawny and russet; secondaries russet; primaries deep olive, with outer webs cinnamon-brown; tail russet, with shafts ferruginous; narrow superciliary streak dull buff; side of head behind eye olive-brown, the auricular area streaked lightly with dull gray; chin and upper throat pinkish buff, spotted lightly with olive-brown; lower foreneck, uppermost breast, and side of neck somewhat dark buffy brown, with lanceolate shaft lines of buffy white, narrower laterally, broader at center; lower breast, sides and abdomen grayish brown (between buffy brown and citrine-drab) with narrow dull white shaft lines on breast; under tail coverts Dresden brown, with shaft lines of dull white; axillars and under wing coverts white, with a spot of sepia on outer side near center; a band of pale cinnamon-buff across the inner webs of the secondaries and inner primaries.

Measurements: Males (17 from eastern provinces of Panamá and Colón, Darién and San Blas), wing 71.7–75.5 (73.9), tail 62.8–69.9 (66.6), culmen from base 12.3–14.2 (13.0), tarsus 16.5–17.8 (17.2) mm.

Females (20 from eastern Province of Panamá, Darién and San Blas), wing 64.6–73.8 (69.5), tail 59.0–68.0 (62.6), culmen from base 12.2–13.5 (12.9), tarsus 16.0–17.7 (16.7) mm.

Holotype, male, wing 74.2, tail 67.4, culmen from base 14.2, tarsus 17.5 mm.

Range: Tropical lowlands; on the Pacific slope through eastern Province of Panamá from the Cerro Azul through Darién (except the southwest on the Río Jaqué); on the Caribbean side in eastern Colón, including the Chagres Valley back of Madden Lake, and San Blas,

³ *Glyphorhynchus spirurus sublestus* Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. 69, October 1929, p. 443. (Changuinola, Bocas del Toro, Panamá.)

extending in Colombia to the extreme northern tip of Chocó (Acandí, Río Cutí, eastern slope of Cerro Tacarcuna); ranging to 1450 meters in mountain areas.

Remarks: The Wedge-billed Woodcreeper is the most abundant species of its family through the Isthmus of Panamá, found in the more humid areas wherever there is forest cover. Three populations, differing slightly in color, inhabit the region.

Glyphorhynchus spirurus sublestus Peters, darker, more reddish brown above, darker on the lower surface, with the throat more cinnamon-buff, ranges through the lower levels of Costa Rica and western Panamá, on the western slope to the base of the volcano in Chiriquí, on the Caribbean side through the northern Canal Zone to Cerro Bruja in eastern Colón, where it intergrades with the paler *pallidulus*. At the eastern end of its range in northwestern Colombia the race *pallidulus* merges with another darker race *Glyphorhynchus spirurus subrufescens*, which is more olive, less reddish brown above, and more olive on the ventral surface than the race *sublestus*. It also is slightly smaller, with the wing in males 66.1 to 71.8 (average 69.0) mm., and in females 63.5 to 69.5 (average 66.2) mm. This form comes into southeastern Darién in the valley of the Río Jaqué. From there it ranges south along the Pacific slope of Colombia to the Department of Nariño, probably to northwestern Ecuador. Eastward it extends through the lower Atrato valley in northern Antioquia (Villa Artiaga) and northern Chocó. Another variant appears in the Sinú Valley in the Department of Córdoba and eastern Antioquia, recognized as *Glyphorhynchus spirurus integratus*. This group, paler above and below than *subrufescens*, with the throat paler buff (but darker than *pallidulus*), ranges through the departments of Bolívar to Santander and Norte de Santander into western Venezuela.

Etymology: The subspecific name for the race described above has been taken from the Latin adjective *pallidulus*, somewhat pale, from its lighter colors.

Specimens examined in comparisons: *Glyphorhynchus spirurus sublestus*, Costa Rica—La Vijagua, 3 ♂, 3 ♀; Pozo Azul, ♂; Río Matina, ♂; Bonilla, 2 ♀; Buenos Aires, ♀; Pacuare, ♀; Jiménez, ♂; Reventazón, ♂, ♀; Talamanca, ♂. Panamá—Chiriquí: El Volcán, 2 ♂; Santa Clara, ♀; Puerto Armuelles, ♀. Coclé: Río Guabal, ♂; El Uracillo, ♂. Canal Zone: Gatun, 3 ♂, 3 ♀; Lion Hill, ♂. Colón: Cerro Bruja, 2 ♀.

Glyphorhynchus spirurus subrufescens, Panamá—Darién: Jaqué, ♀; Río Jaqué, 2 ♀. Colombia—Antioquia: Hacienda Potreros, ♂; Villa Artiaga, 6 ♂, 3 ♀. Chocó: Río Jurubidá, 2 ♂, 4 ♀; Río Nuquí, ♂, 4 ♀. Valle: Puncto Muchimbo, ♂. Nariño: La Guayacana, 2 ♂, 2 ♀. Córdoba: Socarré (Río Sinú), ♂, ♀; Quebrada Salvajín (Río Sinú), ♂, ♀.

Glyphorhynchus spirurus integratus, Colombia—Antioquia: El Pescado, ♂, ♀; Valdivia, ♂; Hacienda Belén, 3 ♂; El Real, 2♂; La Raya, 6 ♂, 5 ♀; Regeneración, 2 ♂. Bolívar: Volador, ♀. Santander: Hacienda Santana, 6 ♂, 5 ♀. Norte de Santander: Petrólea, ♀; Bellavista, 2 ♂.

***Xenops rutilans incomptus* new subspecies**

Characters: Similar to *Xenops rutilans septentrionalis* Zimmer,⁴ but smaller; pale streaks on lower surface, crown and back narrower; rump and upper tail coverts faintly darker.

Description: Holotype, Museum of Comparative Zoology No. 140709, ♂, from Cana, Cerro Pirre, Darién, Panamá, collected 31 July 1928, by R. R. Benson (original number 460). Crown and hindneck sooty brown, streaked narrowly with pale brownish buff; back and scapulars dull cinnamon-brown, with the upper back streaked narrowly with cinnamon-buff; rump, upper tail coverts and tail cinnamon-rufous; inner web of third and fourth rectrices from outside black; fifth rectrix lined centrally on inner web with dusky; wing coverts with outer webs like back, inner webs dusky; secondaries cinnamon-rufous with a concealed distal spot of black; primaries with inner webs black, outer webs cinnamon-rufous; lores, and a streak from center of eye back along side of crown, dull white; side of head dusky lined with dull white; a short, narrow streak of slightly elongated feathers on the lower margin of the side of the head at the back clear white; chin, throat and upper foreneck clear white; under surface pale grayish brown, washed faintly with cinnamon on lower abdomen and flanks; under tail coverts pale dull cinnamon; sides of foreneck, breast, upper abdomen and under tail coverts lined narrowly with dull white; axillars white; edge of wing, and inner under wing coverts dull white; rest cinnamon-buff.

Measurements: Male (holotype), wing 62.0, tail 41.2, culmen from base 12.9, tarsus 14.7 mm.

Female (one specimen), wing 62.7, tail 41.9, culmen from base 13.0, tarsus 15.0 mm.

Remarks: The two specimens on which this form is based, reported originally by Ludlow Griscom (1929, p. 171), were referred provisionally to the race *heterurus* of northern Colombia, but with recognition that they appeared to differ from the scanty material then available for comparison. From the series of *heterurus* now at hand they differ in smaller size, reduced streaking, definitely grayer under surface, and deeper cinnamon hue above, especially on the rump and upper tail coverts.

Etymology: The subspecific name is from the Latin adjective *incomptus*, in the sense of unadorned, from the reduction in markings compared to those of its near relatives.

Specimens examined in comparisons: *Xenops rutilans septentrionalis*, Panamá—Chiriquí, 4 ♂, 4 ♀.

Xenops rutilans heterurus, Colombia—Antioquia: Hacienda Zulaiba, ♂, ♀; Hacienda La Ilusión, Río Urrao, ♀; Hacienda Potreros, ♀. Cauca: Hacienda La Capilla, ♂, 2 ♀; Tijeras, Moscopán, ♀. Huila: La Candela, 2 ♂; Belén, 3 ♂. Santander: Hacienda Las Vegas, 3 ♀.

⁴ *Xenops rutilans septentrionalis* Zimmer, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 42, March 25, 1929, p. 82. (Guayabo, Costa Rica.)

***Thamnophilus doliatus nesiotes* new subspecies**

Characters: Similar to *Thamnophilus doliatus nigricristatus* Lawrence,⁵ but male darker; under surface with black bars heavier, and the white interspaces correspondingly reduced; female also darker; slightly larger.

Description: Holotype, USNM 471358, ♂, from Río Cacique, Isla del Rey, Archipiélago de las Perlas, Panamá, collected 27 January 1960, by Alexander Wetmore (original no. 23186). Forehead pale grayish white, streaked lightly with black; crown black, tipped lightly with white at the back (these paler markings partly concealed); hindneck black, streaked narrowly with white; back and scapulars black, barred with white (the light bars one-half or less as wide as the black ones); wings black, barred and spotted narrowly with white; tail black, marked narrowly with white on the outer edge of both webs; side of head black, lined with pale grayish white; throat and upper foreneck white, streaked rather narrowly with black; rest of under surface, including sides, flanks and under tail coverts, white barred with black, the barring narrower on the abdomen which thus appears whiter; under wing coverts white spotted lightly with black; inner webs of flight feathers barred widely with white.

Measurements: Males (11 from islas del Rey, Cañas and Pedro González), wing 70.3–74.8 (72.8), tail 53.8–58.8 (56.2), culmen from base 20.2–22.4 (21.4), tarsus 26.2–27.9 (27.1) mm.

Females (7 from islas del Rey and Pedro González), wing 69.4–73.6 (71.4), tail 53.4–57.7 (56.3), culmen from base 20.2–22.4 (21.4), tarsus 26.2–27.9 (27.1) mm.

Holotype, male, wing 72.5, tail 55.7, culmen from base 22.3, tarsus 27.5 mm.

Range: Archipiélago de las Perlas, Gulf of Panamá, Panamá, where recorded from islas Pedro González, del Rey, Viveros and Cañas.

Remarks: In field work in the archipelago I was interested to find that the Barred Antshrike was not present on Isla San José which is one of the larger land masses in the group, but isolated to the southwest, nor have I encountered it on the small islands Contadora, Saboga, Chaperá, Santelmo and Bayoneta. Possibly lack of water supply may be a factor on these smaller islands as both Viveros and Cañas, where the bird is present, while small, have permanent springs.

Etymology: The name for this insular population is from the Greek *nesiotes*, an islander.

Specimens examined in comparisons: *Thamnophilus doliatus pacificus*, Nicaragua—Sucuya, 2 ♂, ♀; Chinandega, ♂ (type). Costa Rica—La Palma, ♂; Bebedero, 2 ♂, ♀; Pozo Azul, ♀; Bolsón, 4 ♂, 3 ♀; El General, 2 ♂, ♀. Panamá—Chiriquí: Divalá, ♂, 2 ♀; Concepción, ♂, ♀.

Thamnophilus doliatus nigricristatus, Panamá—Chiriquí: San Félix, ♀;

⁵ *Thamnophilus nigricristatus* Lawrence, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1865, p. 107. (Lion Hill Station, Panama Railroad, Atlantic slope, Canal Zone, Panamá.)

Las Lajas, 2 ♂; Quebrada Piedra, ♀. Veraguas: Soná, 7 ♂, 4 ♀; Río de Jesús, ♂; Chitra, ♀. Coclé: Aguadulce, ♀; El Copé, ♂; El Potrero, 2 ♂, 5 ♀; Gago, 2 ♂, ♀; El Uracillo, ♂, ♀. Los Santos: Las Palmitas, 2 ♂, 3 ♀; Ensenado Venado, ♂, 2 ♀; Punta Mala, ♂; Pedasí, 2 ♂, 3 ♀; Tonosí, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Los Santos, ♂. Herrera: Parita, 4 ♂, 3 ♀; La Cabuya, ♀; El Barrero, ♂, ♀. Western Province of Panamá: Nueva Gorgona, 3 ♂, ♀; Cerro Chame, ♂. Canal Zone: Farfan, ♀; Fort Clayton, ♂, ♀; Corozal, ♂, ♀; Pedro Miguel, ♂; Miraflores, ♀; Tabernilla, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Frijoles, ♂, ♀; Bas Obispo, ♂, ♀; Río Indio, ♂; Lion Hill, ♂; Juan Mina, 2 ♂, 4 ♀. Eastern Province of Panamá: Panamá, 2 ♂, ♀; Río Abajo, ♀; Pacora, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Chico, ♂, 2 ♀; Chepo, 2 ♂; El Llano, ♀; Cañita, ♂. Colombia—Antioquia: Necoclí, ♂, ♀. Córdoba: Tierra Alta, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Socarré, ♂; Pueblo Nuevo, 2 ♂, ♀. Bolívar: Simití, 3 ♂; Santa Rosa, ♂, ♀; Río Viejo, 2 ♂, ♀; Colosó, ♂. Magdalena: La Gloria, ♂; Hacienda La Esperanza, 2 ♂, ♀; Codazzi, ♂. Guajira: La Cueva, 3 ♂; Los Gorros, ♂, ♀.

***Oryzoborus crassirostris loftini* new subspecies**

Characters: Similar to *Oryzoborus crassirostris nuttingi* Ridgway,⁶ but female distinctly darker, less rufescent brown on both upper and lower surface; slightly smaller, with bill somewhat more slender.

Description: Holotype, USNM 533762, ♀, from Almirante, Bocas del Toro, Panamá, collected by P. Kirmse and T. V. Heatley, 14 October 1967. Crown, hindneck, back and scapulars olive-brown, changing to bister on the lower rump and upper tail coverts; lesser wing coverts bister; wings otherwise dull fuscous-black, with the middle and greater coverts, secondaries and inner primaries edged with dull bister; tail fuscous-black; side of head somewhat duller than bister; under surface slightly darker than snuff-brown; flanks and under coverts bister; (a single aberrant pure white, albinistic feather on the center of the right side); axillars and outer wing coverts olive-brown; inner under wing coverts and edgings of primaries on underside dull grayish white. Bill, in life, very dark brown.

Measurements: Males (2 from Almirante), wing 67.2–67.4 (67.3), tail 58.7–60.7 (59.7), culmen from base 18.0–18.3 (18.1), transverse width of mandible at base 13.3–14.0 (13.6), tarsus 18.2–18.8 (18.5) mm.

Female (holotype, from Almirante), wing 65.0, tail 59.0, culmen from base 18.1, width of mandible at base 13.7, tarsus 18.2 mm.

Range: Known from Almirante, Bocas del Toro, near the western end of the Caribbean slope, Panamá.

Remarks: The first intimation of the presence of this small, large-billed finch in Panamá was a male found at Almirante 10 June 1965, caught in the edge of a closed mist net set by men capturing birds for banding under the direction of Dr. Pedro Galindo. As it was partly

⁶ *Oryzoborus nuttingi* Ridgway, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. 6, April 26, 1884, p. 401. (Hacienda Los Sábalos, Río San Juan, Chontales, Nicaragua.)

decomposed, it could be preserved only in part as a flattened specimen. Those working with birds in the area were alerted to watch for the species, but others were not found until two years later. Two males and a female were netted on 13, 14 and 30 October 1967 by P. Kirmse, V. M. Kleen and T. V. Heatley, operating the banding station under the direction of Dr. Horace Loftin. The species has been known previously in Central America from the Caribbean slope in eastern Nicaragua and northern Costa Rica. In South America it is found from northwestern Colombia, Venezuela and Trinidad to western Ecuador, eastern Perú and southern Brazil. The South American populations are distinct in having white or partly white axillars and under wing coverts, and a small white wing speculum (varying in size) in males. In some males there is concealed white also on the base of the rectrices.

Measurements of *Oryzoborus crassirostris nuttingi* are as follows: Males (11 from Nicaragua, 1 from Costa Rica), wing 69.0–71.0 (69.8), tail 61.0–66.3 (62.9), culmen from base 18.0–19.1 (18.6), transverse width of mandible at base 13.9–15.7 (14.7), tarsus 18.3–20.1 (19.1) mm.

Females (5 specimens), wing 66.0–69.1 (67.2), tail 59.4–65.4 (60.4), culmen from base 18.0–19.7 (18.7), transverse width of mandible at base 13.7–14.6 (14.3), tarsus 14.3–15.9 (14.7) mm.

Etymology: This addition to the avifauna of Panamá is named for Dr. Horace Loftin, head of the Florida State University Center for Tropical Studies in the Canal Zone, in recognition of his interest in the fauna of the Republic.

Specimens examined in comparisons: *Oryzoborus crassirostris nuttingi*, Nicaragua—Greytown, 3 ♂, ♀; Río Escondido, ♀; Los Sabalos, Río San Juan, 7 ♂, 5 ♀.

Oryzoborus crassirostris crassirostris, Colombia—Córdoba: Tierra Alta, ♂; Socarré, ♀; Quebrada Salvajín, 2 ♂ im., 4 ♀. Antioquia: Tarazá, ♀; Hacienda Belén, ♂. Bolívar: La Raya, 4 ♂, ♀.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF BIRDS RECORDED FROM COLOMBIA

The following, based on collections in the U.S. National Museum, made in Colombia by M. A. Carriker, Jr., add to the list as published by R. Meyer de Schauensee in the second printing of his volume, *The Birds of Colombia and adjacent areas of South and Central America*, published originally in 1964.

Racquet-tailed Hummingbird, *Ocreatus underwoodi discifer* Heine.

Carriker collected two adult, two immature males, and a female in forest between 1675 and 1980 meters elevation on the Sierra de Perijá, above Hiroca, Magdalena, from 17 April to 1 May 1942. He found the species again near Palo Gordo, Norte de Santander, where he secured two males on 14 and 22 November 1947. One of these was taken in the shade trees over coffee, the other in heavy forest. The race, described from the mountains near Mérida, Venezuela, ranges in that country to the intermediate levels on the eastern face of the Sierra de Perijá. It is no surprise therefore to find that it occurs also on the

Colombian slopes of the range. Males are similar to nominate *underwoodi*. The females differ from that race in having the chin and center of throat plain white, with the spotting restricted or absent also on the center of the breast. In *underwoodi* these areas are definitely spotted.

Striped-breasted Spinetail, *Synallaxis cinnamomea aveledoi*
Phelps and Phelps, Jr.

As an addition to the races of this species in Colombia, Carriker collected two males and three females of *aveledoi* at Palo Gordo, Norte de Santander, from 14 to 23 November 1947. These are the first records for Colombia, their identity checked by comparison with the type in the American Museum of Natural History. The race, found from northwestern Zulia to Mérida and Táchira in adjacent western Venezuela, is plain warm brown above, less reddish than any of the other races, and also is more buffy, less cinnamon on the lower surface.

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